

Daily Democrat.

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We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State, who will receive and forward to the publishers all communications, and also receive and forward to the subscribers all payments for the paper.

We find in the Chicago Times a detailed statement made and sworn to by Mr. J. Wesley Greene, of Pittsburg, Pa. He begins by giving an account of himself, with references to others acquainted with him. He tells how he became acquainted with Jeff. Davis in Mexico, and how he happened to be on a friendly, confidential terms with him. He was visited at Pittsburg by a Mr. Wilson, from Richmond, who told him that Jeff. Davis wished to see him. After a good deal of deliberation he consented to go to Richmond. There he was taken to see the President of the Southern Confederacy. He gives the conversation between them. Davis stated the terms of compromise upon which the South would return to the Union.

First, a general and unconditional amnesty of all political offenders against the Federal Government, such as would place them in the position they occupied before the commencement of hostilities, and it respected their immunities, rights, and privileges.

Secondly, the restoration of all fugitive slaves within the control of the Federal Government, and a guarantee that the General Government will give the entire weight of its influence and authority in carrying out the provisions of the fugitive slave law in the recovery of those fugitive slaves who may have passed beyond the immediate control of the Government.

Thirdly, That each of the contending parties shall be held responsible only for the debt incurred by it, in the same manner as if they had been recognized and independent powers.

These, as Mr. Davis expressed it, were the bases upon which a restoration of the separated States could be effected with the Federal Union. There were many other points, he said, to be settled, but there would be comparatively little difficulty in reference to them if the major propositions were agreed upon.

At that interview, Mr. Davis spoke of the imminence of foreign intervention, and said that he deprecated either intervention or mediation from abroad—intervention, because he believed it would end in force arms, and whatever might be the result, would be alike disastrous to the North and to the South; mediation, because he believed that if the North was disposed to treat on the matter of the settlement, it could be much more satisfactorily and officially determined upon by a mutual commission.

Mr. Greene had a second interview with Mr. Davis, to refresh his memory in the message, and then dismissed him, paying his expenses. He got home, wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, and was invited to Washington. Here he had several interviews with Lincoln and Stanton, and was twice before the Cabinet. They plied him with all sorts of inquiries, heard the whole story in detail. Mr. L. or the Cabinet showed no aversion to the story. At Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton's request he had several interviews with them afterward.

Mr. Greene makes an affidavit to the whole narrative. We should add that the Government paid the expenses of Mr. Greene in making the trip. The editor of the Times says:

The statement which we print on the outside of this sheet will attract universal attention.

We print it precisely as it comes to us, and have no shadow of doubt as to its perfect and entire truthfulness. This confidence is inspired by numerous interviews with Mr. Greene and by numerous testimonials at his disposal.

The administration in Washington have been so to deny what we believe the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, that they have received from Richmond any overtures for peace whatever. We quote from a telegraphic dispatch in that paper of Saturday last, dated Washington, December 5, 1862:

"The statement in the Barnet letter, printed in the Tribune, that Dr. Barnet has had an interview with President Lincoln, is contradicted on the highest authority. It is further to be stated, on the same authority, that the President has no knowledge whatever of the statements contained in the letter, and that no communication on that subject, or involving such information, has been made to him in any way."

Leading Republicans deny all knowledge of the matter, and the supposition that this letter has any weight from their alleged attention to Dr. Barnet's statement, is entirely erroneous. It may be added that no recent communication from Fernand Wood has been received by the President, and none whatever on these or any similar subjects."

The publication of the statement of Mr. Greene raises a direct issue of veracity with the administration. We shall see what the administration will do with it.

If such overtures for peace have been made from Richmond to Washington as Mr. Greene denounces, and if it is at all questionable what course the administration at Washington are taking with them, we think every good man will agree with us that the publication of Mr. Greene's statement is timely and wise. These overtures are by far the most important event of the war, and the interest of the country will be increased.

We defer further comment upon them until we shall hear from the administration at Washington.

We should publish the whole narrative, which occupies four columns, if we knew Mr. Greene and were certain of the truth of it. He refers to men in Pittsburg, and indeed, gives so much detail that it would be easy to expose the imposture.

We do not think, with the Times, that there is any issue of veracity, except with the telegraphic dispatches; and, we presume, the telegraph will hardly set up its veracity against anybody. Nor is it at all likely that our Cabinet would yet take any public action in the premises. They could not prudently do so; but the narrative, if true, is a sufficient basis to be followed up. It is an overture for peace that the whole country will require not to be passed unheeded. Furthermore, we do not believe it will pass unheeded at Washington.

After all the indorsement, the story is not one to be accepted without hesitation. It is strange that Davis should have adopted this channel of communication for a proposition so important. Time will show if there be any truth in the story.

That Davis should wish the Union restored, is in keeping with his own professions when he left the Senate; but this odd way of proposing terms is the strange part of the business.

We condense the following notice of Col. McHenry from the St. Louis Republican of the 11th:

At the beginning of the troubles in Kentucky, Col. McHenry held a commission as Major in the State Guard, but discovering that Beckner and other leaders of the Secession party were intriguing to carry the Guard into the rebel service, he disarmed and disbanded the companies he commanded, and recruited a Union regiment in the counties of Ohio, Grayson, McLean and Buchanan. He entered at once upon active service along Green river, broke up rebel recruiting operations in that section, and defeated armed bodies from Bowlinggreen at Morgantown and Woodbury. The regiment, after lying in camp at Calhoun along with Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden's division, was ordered by the Cumberland and attached to Lewis Wallace's division, of Grant's army, in time to participate in the successful capture of Fort Donelson.

Col. McHenry had a horse shot under him during the last day's action, and while engaged with rebel regiments that were recruited in his native portion of Kentucky.

At Shiloh he was attached to Harbison's Cavalry Division, Third Brigade, and was hotly engaged during both days of that memorable battle, and earned the highest commendations in the official reports. During the first day his horse was shot under him, and he received a severe bullet wound through the arm, but this did not deter him from going again into action on the following morning. His regiment lost half its numbers, killed and wounded. When before Corinth his regiment formed the advanced guard of Nelson's Division, skirmishing frequently with the enemy, and was the first which entered the town on the day of the final advance ordered by Gen. Halleck.

After the movement in pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky, he was assigned to Rousseau's Division. At Bloomfield, soon after the battle of Perryville, he attempted to extricate a Union man from a mob of Illinois and Wisconsin soldiers, whose aggressions he had stolon, and was himself threatened with violence by them. At Gen. Rousseau's order, he took his own regiment, the Seventeenth Kentucky, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, surrounded the mutineers (twenty-four Illinois and twenty-first Wisconsin), and arrested the ringleaders.

When General Rosecrans recently assumed command of the army of the Cumberland, at Bowlinggreen, he singled out the Seventeenth Kentucky and its officers for a complimentary speech in praise of their hard service, valor and discipline.

Colonel McHenry was at West Point with Generals Weitzel, Averell, and Colonels Merrill, Colburn, and many others who have been conspicuous during the war. He is the youngest officer of his rank in the United States service, excepting his cousin, Martin D. Hardin (Third United States Artillery), who was wounded near Manassas in August last, while acting as Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves.

It will be seen that he has been in three pitched battles, and two skirmishes that might almost be called battles, besides numerous others of less importance. Ought such a man to be summarily dismissed from the service?

It is a common expedient of the rebel Government to make the most of all the wrongs done by any one under the show of Government authority. They parade such acts with all exaggerations, and then threaten to retaliate, in order to prevent violations of civilized warfare. Their allies in Europe echo their charges. The rebel enormities are kept out of sight. They do not tell that they have made allies of Indian savages. They have not said that they have confiscated all the private property of Union men; that they have imprisoned and hanged Union men without mercy; that Union men are exiled from their homes by thousands; that they appealed to the sword, and that the terrible calamities of war, in its incidents, a vast amount of which happens without design, are their seeking; that they have yet given no reason to satisfy the world that they had any good reason for resorting to the sword; that they have denied abroad the reason they gave at home; that the sympathy they get is not from the friends of republicanism, but from the selfish interests that wish to destroy a power formidable to the old monarchial ideas of Europe.

They affect a virtue when parading before the world the sins of the United States, and practice the crimes they condemn, and for which they have themselves furnished the occasion.

Such is this Southern Confederacy. Born of error, baptized in crime, and nourished by falsehood.

The authorities of the United States have broken the Constitution, indeed! Rebels have trampled the Constitution under foot and inaugurated revolution; how can they complain of others? They accuse the Government of violating State rights; what State right have they respected? They rail at consolidation, and practice it without limit. They are now aiming at what will lay the foundation of war and its calamities in all time to come. Two separate Governments will not live in peace on this Continent. They will never have such motives for peace as they have had, and yet they broke it. It is not worth while to lay the blame of war on others. They inaugurate a condition of things out of which war must spring, as long as the nature of man remains what it is.

The editor of the New York Tribune thinks the slaveholders' rebellion will be ended by the first of July next. That doesn't allow time enough. It will take to the fourth of March next to end the Abolition rebellion; and even then the Commander-in-Chief will occupy a strong fortress at Washington for two years more. His army being beaten, he will probably make terms. The slaveholders' rebellion, as Greeley calls it, will die itself when its ally, the Abolition rebellion, is completely put down.

The Tribune is one of the oracles that have given up the Union, unless its "fellow-citizens of African descent" will come to its aid. It is natural that the disciples of radicalism should come to that conclusion; for their programme requires the subjugation of the white race South.

This is a task that armies can't accomplish, and that armies of white men would have no heart in. We have a different way to end the Southern rebels. Put down their allies, the Abolitionists, and they can't live. The people North have made a good start at that. They have stormed the rebel stronghold in the North. Give them time and they will complete the work. When that is done there will be little to do South.

Greeley must, therefore, give a little more time than six months. The two rebellions must die together. They must have a common funeral. One will live as long as the pulse beats in the other. Abolitionism will not die effectually until after that time. It will languish, to be sure, as Secessionism languishes.

The "Army of the Potomac" is beginning to move, and is moving with skill and energy. One cannot read even the brief accounts which come to us by telegraph without being impressed with the consummate daring and ability of our General. To cross a river in the face of an opposing enemy is a task which the highest military authorities pronounce to be of the greatest difficulty; and yet this has been accomplished.

The flank movement of Gen. Franklin, three miles below the town, seems to have been accomplished with little or no opposition. We hear, also, with a thrill of pride, of the daring movement of that gallant hundred volunteers in the forlorn hope, who, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, crossed the river.

The long pause is at length broken, and the army, with glorious prospects, advances to the attainment of a great object—the restoration of the Union. The long delay has created the greatest injury. While loyal men have never doubted the final result, yet it has fostered party spirit, led the President into a radical policy, and wrought a spirit of restlessness. While the army was stationary, the politicians could effect much. They could take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to propagate all kinds of theories and create all manner of dissensions. With the advance of the army we hope this will cease. The public attention will be drawn to the gallant army and its victories, and in viewing it will lose sight of minor obstacles. We hope it will impress the Administration that its confession of weakness in the proclamation was premature.

Our gallant soldiers may have to battle every foot of the way to Richmond, but we do not think they will. The days of the rebellion are numbered, and its fate already written on the wall. All honor to Burris and his army.

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It was asserted by General Halleck that there was a preliminary report to General McClellan to move. In the language of his letter:

On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now, while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

The real order, in the President's own language, has now come to light. It reads: "The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy and Washington and cover the latter by your line of operations, you can be reinforced with thirty thousand men; if you move up the Valley of the Shenandoah not more than twelve or fifteen thousand can be sent you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what time you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river; also, to what point the reinforcements are to be sent."

One needs not be a military man to see that this order is by no means peremptory. On the contrary, it expresses a desire that he should march immediately, but leaves it discretionary as to the time, in asking him to report when he intends to cross the river.

The speeches and movements of the present Congress are anything but palatable to the people of this State; but what of that? It is not our business to abandon the Constitution or the Union on account of the errors or crimes of any man or faction. It is the business of this State to maintain its integrity and fidelity to the Constitution; to rely on constitutional and legal remedies for all wrongs. A contrary course has involved the country in all these calamities. Indeed, outside of the Constitution, there is no remedy for the evils of the country.

It is thought that because McHenry is dismissed from the service, on account of the order of his respecting contrabands, that, therefore, the order of Gen. Boyle on the same subject is disproved. The two are materially different, and do not fall under the same principle. We have no reason to believe that the order of Gen. Boyle is disproved.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that Chase wishes to get out of the Cabinet, and that he told a Republican editor in Cincinnati that "Lincoln was a coarse, vulgar man." Well, why don't he resign? Won't Lincoln allow it? He is not so coarse and vulgar as to refuse so modest a request as that.

Correction.—In our heavy article upon the dismissal of Col. McHenry, the types made us say of the present confiscation law, "no one" disapproves of it; for no one read one; and we consider ourselves "some."

Three thousand clergymen are going to "back up" the proclamation, say the exchanges. Never mind the proclamation, Mr. Preacher; you needn't get your back up about it.

All the girls of New York are spending their time skating on the ponds now. The twinkle of pretty ankles is said to be such as would give sight to a blind man.

The President, say the dispatches, urges Seymour in a letter to drop partyism, and be a patriot. Cool that. Physician, heal thyself.

The editor of the Tribune talks of soldiers marching into the bowels of the land. He'd better march clear through.

It is a mistake to suppose that slapping one another on the leg gave a certain tribe of Indians the name of Pawnee.

As a fifteen-inch gun carries a ball a foot and a quarter in size, doubtless the rebels will ask for the quarter.

The people of Minnesota seem to think the only way to terminate the war is to exterminate the warriors.

The proclamation is worse than a ridiculous proposition; it is ridiculous.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1862.

Those of my constituents who have had slaves taken from them by the United States army will please to send me, by mail, a statement of the facts, verified by oath. Any other of my fellow-citizens who have suffered in the same way will also send a like statement. My object is to have some law passed by which the slaves thus wrongfully taken may be peacefully recovered or accounted for. C. A. WICKLIFFE.

WHAT IS THE USE?

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wholly unfounded, and the reports of officers of the highest character in the service of the Government, who have officially visited the city since it has been in the possession of the military, he also wholly unfounded, a state of fraud and corruption exists there that is without a parallel in the history of the country.

That Major-General Butler is cognizant of it, or would not admit it if he is, is not for a moment to be believed. But if he will exert the conscientious and energy which have heretofore had a different direction into the investigation of the conduct of some of those people of New Orleans, since they have been under his sway, have been perhaps as much stained against as sinning; and he will also discover why it is that an officer who acted under the immediate commission of the President, and who, in his intelligence, political integrity and personal honor, is assailed by some of the persons connected with or under his command.

They cannot but know that their aspersions are utterly false. Growing rich themselves on the necessities of the helpless people around them, by extortion, selfishness and to decency, they seem evidently to be under the apprehension that the Commissioner's report, or the knowledge which they had used to put an end to their career of plunder, but to subject them to the punishment due to their misdeeds. This notion of their sanctity is not taken from any official report.

They suffer with those who know him. The Commissioner and the editor, who are both, it is said, officers in General Butler's department, by their exhibition of themselves as individuals unworthy of regard, their statements cannot obtain credit with gentlemen, who ever see in vulgar scurrility a want of moral character and proneness to be misled. But the Commissioner deems it due to the cause of truth, to the confidence reposed in him by the President, and to the information of the public, who have an interest in the subject, that their falsehoods should be, at the earliest moment, exposed and refuted.

REVERENT JOHNSON.

[From the St. Louis Republic, 11th.]

Battle of Prairie Grove.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. HERRON—REBELS COMPLETELY OVERWHELMED—CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. CURTIS.

The following interesting dispatches in reference to the late battle of Prairie Grove were received at headquarters last evening:

PRairie GROVE, Dec. 10.

MAJ. GEN. S. R. CURTIS: The enemy did not stop in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably ere this across the Arkansas river. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000. The proportion of the killed to the wounded is about one to two. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My casualties will be about 200 killed and 500 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover.

The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncarried for. They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 25,000. Major Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and no mule train, and no baggage train in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging on the enemy's batteries, and which they took, but were unable to hold.

JAS. G. BLUNT, Brig. Gen.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. HERRON.

HEADQUARTERS PRAIRIE GROVE, ARK., December 10, 1862.

Major-General Curtis:

Gen. Blunt has undoubtedly informed you of the battle of yesterday. Hindman moved to the east of Blunt with his entire force, 28,000 men, intending to cut off my command. I had sent forward to Blunt all my cavalry, having left six regiments of infantry, three battalions and about five hundred cavalry.

General Marmaduke opened on my advance seven o'clock with a heavy cavalry force, but I forced them back to Illinois creek, eight miles from here, and to them I pointed they took a position with infantry and artillery, and tried to prevent my crossing, but by cutting roads through the woods I got the batteries into position, and at half-past nine o'clock opened on them with eighteen guns, hitting and killing the infantry, crossing the creek, and getting them into position under cover of my artillery. From this hour until seven o'clock in the evening, the fighting was furious.

General Blunt, with his entire force of my right at four o'clock in the evening, opening on the enemy's left. Learning definitely that he was on the ground, I ordered the infantry to charge the enemy's position. The Ninth Wisconsin, and the Twentieth Wisconsin did it gallantly, taking a whole battery, but were afterward overwhelmed and forced to leave it. Colonel Hinton, commanding the Twentieth division, then charged the same battery, with the Thirty-seventh Illinois and Twenty-first Indiana, retaking it a second time, but after holding it half an hour, was compelled to give way. The fighting was constant and furious throughout the entire day.

I sent General Blunt, with his entire force, and we arranged the attack before morning, but daylight found the rebels gone. Their loss is from six to seven hundred killed, and twenty-five hundred wounded. Ours probably two hundred and fifty killed, and seven hundred and fifty wounded. The Second and Third Divisions Lieutenant-Colonel McFarland, Nineteenth Iowa, is killed, and Colonel Black, Thirty-Seventh Illinois, Major Thompson, Twentieth Iowa, and a large number of officers and men. The prisoners state that General Blunt and five caissons full of ammunition, and a large number of small arms. Their artillery was knocked to pieces, and our batteries, and Major Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them, reports seeing piece after piece sent off entirely disabled.

The working of Murphy's and Faust's batteries exceeded anything I ever witnessed. General Blunt, himself, in an interview with Hindman and Marmaduke. We are camped on the battle field.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

W. M. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1862.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern close at 12:00 P. M.
Southern, Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R., (small office)
close at 1:00 P. M. The previous evening, close at 6:30
P. M. and arrive at 5:00 P. M.
Mail to Cincinnati, Ohio, close at 9:00 A. M., and
arrive at 11:00 A. M.
L. & N. R. R. close at 12:00 at night and 9:00 A. M.,
and arrive at 11:00 A. M. at night, and arrive at 6:30
P. M. at Louisville.
L. & N. R. R. close at 12:00 at night, and arrive at 6:30
P. M. at Louisville.
L. & N. R. R. close at 12:00 at night, and arrive at 6:30
P. M. at Louisville.

CITY NEWS.

Military Directory.

Major-General Boyle, commanding United States
forces in and about Louisville—Headquarters at
Jefferson Hotel, between Chestnut and Broadway.
Capt. J. H. Smith, Assistant Inspector-General of
the Army—Office on the corner of Third and Jefferson
streets.
Major W. H. Spencer, commanding post—Green
Street, between Jefferson and Green.
Quartermaster's Office—Green street, two doors above
Third.
Capt. H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence—
Green street, between Chestnut and Broadway.
Major J. F. Head, Medical Director—Office on Walnut
street, between Third and Fourth.
Major S. H. Hays, Provost Marshal—Office on Green
street, between Third and Fourth.
Post Commissary, under charge of Mr. James C.
Stevens, Main street, between Third and Second.
Capt. W. H. Smith, Military Storekeeper—Main street,
between First and Second.
Quartermaster's Office—Corner of Third and Walnut
streets.
United States Depository—over the Postoffice.
Lieutenant-Surveyor, Ordnance Office, Main street,
between Seventh and Eighth.

General Hospitals in Louisville.

No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.
No. 2—Trinity Hospital, corner of Ninth and Broad-
way.
No. 3—Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut.
No. 4—Corner of Fifth and Main streets.
No. 5—For Emphysema, Chestnut and Broadway.
No. 6—Green street, between Fifth and Center.
No. 7—Main street, between Third and Fourth.
No. 8—Fifth street, between Broadway and York.
No. 9—Corner of Market and Walnut streets.
No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Han-
cock.
No. 11—Corner of Chestnut and Floyd, and City Hos-
pital.
No. 12—Corner of Magazine and Ninth streets.
No. 13—Corner of Green and Ninth streets.
No. 14—Corner of Brook street and Broadway (for
officers).
No. 15—Griffin House, Newburg place.
No. 16—Within a stone, Jeffersonville, Ind.
No. 17—Bridgeway, between Third and Fourth.
No. 18—Turner's Hall, Jefferson street.
No. 19—Jackson street, between the Bardonia and
Newburg streets.

CIRCULAR.

DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

LOUISVILLE, December 12, 1862.

In consequence of the large increase in the cost
of printing matter, we shall, after Saturday, December
13, 1862, increase the price of the Democrat to dealers
half a cent per copy over present rates.

Our country patrons are reminded that
hereafter the Daily Democrat, to the country,
costs sixty cents per month, or \$6 00 per
year—always in advance.

Advance of Subscriptions.

The rapid advance in paper—now nearly
one hundred per cent. more than it was
some two months ago—compels us to in-
crease the rates of subscriptions for the
Democrat or abandon the business.

We trust the increased cost of paper will
not continue; but from present indications
it will advance to a still higher figure.

To enable us to continue, we have fixed our
figures as follows:

Daily in city (payable quarterly) one year	\$10 00
Daily in city (in advance) one year	8 00
Daily to country one year	6 00
Daily to country one year	6 00
Weekly (single copies) one year	2 00
Weekly five copies (and one copy for getting up club).	10 00

We reluctantly advance to these rates;
but the imperative necessity, on account of
the increased cost of all printing material,
compels us to the step. It is but a trifle ad-
ditional to each patron, but enough in the
aggregate to ruin any establishment that
would undertake to continue to furnish
papers at old rates.

Subscriptions paid to the Carrier, 15
cents per week.

The train from Nashville reached
the depot one hour behind time. Every-
thing quiet along the road. Some ten or
fifteen rebel prisoners were brought up and
placed in the Military Prison.

Sunday morning and evening (De-
cember 14th), services will be held, at the
regular hours for worship, in the Walnut-
street Baptist Church, by the pastor, Rev.
G. C. Lorimer.

Col. Shanks has been presented with
a splendid war horse by the citizens of
Owensboro, Kentucky. They could not
have given it to a braver or better man.

Mr. H. C. Lawrence, a citizen of
Lafayette, Ind., was seriously injured on
Wednesday by jumping from a train on the
L. N. & C. Railroad.

Arlington, Leon & Donker's troupe
will give a matinee this afternoon, at 3
o'clock, at Masonic Temple. Doors open at
2. Admission 25 cents.

The train from Lexington brought
down seventy-seven loyal East Tennesse-
ans last night. They will join the Federal
army at this point.

Look out for the "Bullion Bank"
bill that is circulating in the city. It is
nothing but an individual shipplaster, and
is worthless.

A Mr. Burke, of New Orleans, fell
through a hatch-way in a store recently in
Memphis, and was killed.

Thanks to Mr. R. S. Lukenbill, mes-
senger on the Nashville railroad, for Nash-
ville papers of yesterday.

The train from Lexington arrived
on time last evening, with a fine trip of
passengers.

We are indebted to Mr. Wilson, of
Adams Express, for St. Louis papers of yester-
day.

The river is again clear of ice at St.
Louis. Navigation is fully resumed.

Forty sick soldiers were brought in
by the Lebanon train last evening.

Scott Gore, Esq., sent us late papers
last evening. Call again Scott.

For list of letters see fourth page
this morning.

The Lebanon train came in on time
last night.

Amusements.

MASONIC TEMPLE—Arlington, Leon & Donker's Minstrels had another good house last night. Every one present were delighted with their performances. They gave a matinee this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the benefit of the ladies and children. They make their last appearance to-night. Of course the house will be crowded. Go early!

The Campbell's had a very fair au-
dience last night. This troupe is a most
popular one and should be more liberally
patronized. With such performers as
Holt, Manning, Mears, Wallace, Gibbs &
Co., we know that they cannot fail to
please. Go and see this evening.

THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy had a fine benefit
last night. The house was filled to excess.
He appears this evening.

There were several dancing parties
in the city last night.

DEATH OF BEN J. ADAMS.—To say that Louisville has sustained a great loss in the death of this distinguished citizen, is to express feebly what all feel deeply. His loss will be felt in almost every enterprise connected with the welfare of our city. In every movement demanding energy, intel- lect or liberality, he was foremost. Every enterprise with which the name of Mr. Adams was not connected, seemed almost to want a head. In nearly every public im- provement he was a leader. If the poor were to be relieved, he was ready with his money and his untiring energy. If those in whom he had confidence applied to him for aid to charitable objects, they had only to say what they wished him to contribute. His friends will never know his attachment to his friends was of the strongest character; and friendship made no call upon him which he did not answer. His mind was of a very high order, and enriched with stores of information derived from judi- cial reading. His taste was pure and highly cultivated.

He bore a long and painful illness with
the greatest fortitude. He was confirmed
sometime before his death, and died rejoic-
ing in Christian confidence. He had his
friends farewell as calmly as if he had
been setting out on a short journey.

An interesting family and a host of
friends lament his loss—a loss to them,
but how great a gain to him!

The funeral services will take place on
Sunday at two o'clock P. M., at St. Paul's
Church.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.—One of the best and fastest institutions in the United States is the Adams Express Company, one of the oldest and most reliable companies now ex- tant. The business of this line is immense, and conducted on the most complete system, under the superintendence of Capt. S. A. Jones. The messengers are business men, clever and accommodating gentlemen, to whom we are daily indebted for their atten- tion and many favors. We thank Mr. W. H. Wright, and also the other messengers, for their favors, and hope that while we fully appreciate them that may live long to continue to remember us that they have done in days "lang syne."

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—Friday, Dec. 12.

Mary Feeney, a woman dressed in soldier's
clothes, disorderly conduct; \$100 for two
months. Gone up.

Chas. Chapman was presented as a sus-
pected felon; \$500 for one year. Gave
bail.

John Park, charged with stealing law
books; got into law rather deep, as he stole
the first volume of Revised Statutes, which
has the chapter on crimes and punishments
held over in \$700 to answer.

FROM NASHVILLE.—We learn from pas-
sengers on last night's train from Nash-
ville, that during a great part of Thursday
heavy cannonading was heard in the direc-
tion of Lawrence, and it is supposed that a
heavy engagement was in progress in that
vicinity, though no news from the fight, if
there was one, was made public as late as
yesterday morning.

A correspondent calls our attention
to the fact that we have called Gen. Hal-
lock the Commander-in-Chief. This was a
lapses penman; we had intended to give him
his real title, which, as our correspondent
says, is General-in-Chief—the President be-
ing, ex-officio, Commander-in-Chief.

A large and enthusiastic old-fash-
ioned Democratic meeting was held in Cov-
ington on Wednesday night. Speeches
were made by J. G. Dodge, Esq., of this
city, Hon. A. Long, of Cincinnati, and
others. There will be another rousing
meeting to-night.

Capt. Geo. W. Barth, company C,
Twenty-third Kentucky Volunteers, who
has been stationed at Fort Blair, at the
mouth of Salt river, for the last five
months, has been ordered to report at Rus-
sellville, for which place the company will
leave to-day.

Sugar and molasses still continue to
arrive in New Orleans, in large quantities.
It is mostly from the plantations on the
upper and lower coasts. A train on the
Opeolous railroad brought 104 hogheads
of sugar into that city, on the 30th ult.

Prisoners in the military prison of
this city are daily taking the oath of
allegiance, and, on being released, they im-
mediately start for their places of abode,
with the fond hopes of embracing the
loved ones at home.

The steamer Commercial left Cairo
Thursday with a fine trip. She will arrive
Sunday and leave on Tuesday. To her
police clerk, Mr. George C. Hart, we are in-
debted for latest files of Memphis papers
sent by rail from Cairo.

Charles M. Johnstone, Esq., whose
remains were brought to this city from
Camp Lee Wallace yesterday, was formerly
a merchant in New Albany, Ind. He
belonged to the Second Kentucky regim-
ent.

Guards have been stationed at the
ferry docks both here and at Portland, to
prevent negroes without passes from cross-
ing the river at either point. This is a
good thing.

To GO INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.—The 12th
Kentucky cavalry, Col. Shanks, is to go into
active service. They have cleaned out all
the rebels about Owensboro.

Thursday, forty-six years ago—De-
cember the 11th, 1816—Indiana was ad-
mitted into the Union.

We received by mail yesterday morn-
ing late files of New Orleans papers. They
contain nothing of special interest.

Our Army Correspondence.

RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: Yesterday was extremely
mild and pleasant; and though we looked
for something lively to occur, such as a lit-
tle play party with the singing of "Minie's
March" for music, varied by the ringing
clash of steel. But we were disappointed.
"Nary" a Morganite intruded upon our
picket lines; and we are thankful this
morning that we live to record such a happy
state of affairs. We now are almost in
doubt whether the "Confeds" intend to hon-
or this post with an early morning visit or
not.

It has been ascertained that the telegram
from Nashville, which stated that three
thousand rebel cavalry were at Clarksville,
was somewhat "excited," as Col. Bruce has
information that Capt. Johnson, of the 8th
Kentucky cavalry was there yesterday,
looking out for "rebs." However, we have
not entirely given up the coming of our but-
ternut friends, and are still preparing to
make their welcome warm. Pickets, spades,
and contrabands were pressed into the ser-
vice yesterday, and done good work; at
least the amount of labor required for the
best half dozen miles in the country, allow-
ing them to be hungry and loose soil to
clay in to boot.

The men, just paid off, are having jolly
times, many of them going on regular
"benders," and not caring whether school
keeps or not. The fiery bowl has proved
the ruin of many a man, and it would be
the delight of certain persons here to make
it a means of demoralizing our army.

Special committees have visited all
more than one occasion, have carried
whisky to our pickets, and treated them
quite extensively. Truly, how nobly gen-
erous—generous enough for them to become
candidates for Camp Chase, if the thing is
possible. However, the "pals" are
"Pat on the railroad," the soldier knows
where to obtain the "critter" that raises
him above the common herd, and makes
him vastly independent—in other words,
more gloriously drunk. Acting upon this
principle, Col. Bruce has sought to pre-
serve sobriety, by putting an end to the
trafficking. Special committees have visited all
places of known resort, and ordered them
to close up, making sure by unceremoniously
emptying the miserable liquor upon the lap
of mother earth. Ah! who shall depict the
rage, and protest, and the true rendering
of the terrible murdering of the justly
celebrated and world-renowned WHEELER
& WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

Among the premiums awarded to
American genius, at the great International
Fair in London, we notice that the high-
est premium has been awarded to the justly
celebrated and world-renowned WHEELER
& WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

LAST CALL.—On and after the 15th of
December, ten per cent. will be charged
and collected on all State Tax for 1862.
J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MILLINERY.

No. 100 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE

Respectfully informs the public that she is now
in receipt of a large and select assortment of
PARIS MILLINERY,
embracing all articles in this line of business,
of the best and newest style, which she is dis-
posed to sell low for cash.

TOILET ARTICLES of the most approved
kind and in great variety always on hand.

Having a very large stock of Ribbons, Lace,
Feathers, Flowers and Bonnet Material on hand,
the trade will be supplied at the lowest rates.
Terms cash.

Orders promptly and faithfully filled.
J. A. BEATTIE.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

N. W. HUGHES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Best Quality of
PITTSBURG & YOUGHIOGHEN
COAL.

Having devoted my exclusive attention during the
past twenty years to the
Coal Business,
I feel justified in offering to the public, Coal of the best
quality, by the large or small load, or by retail, at un-
dermarket prices. I have a large stock on hand, and
100 Fourth street, between Main and Water, east side.
I buy and sell exclusively FOR CASH, and guaran-
tee to retail customers good weight, as my coal is all
weighed by a sworn Coal Inspector.
N. W. HUGHES.

POISON TO THE HEAD

NITRATE OF SILVER,
OR
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

certified to be
PURE—SAFE—UNEQUALLED.

Prepared by
DR. CHILTON, OF NEW YORK,
and
OTHER EMINENT CHEMISTS.

Produces any shade from rich brown to
gray black in ten minutes, and contains no ingredi-
ent that is injurious to the hair.

Manufactured by A. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House,
New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair
Dressers.

Price 75¢, 50¢ and 25¢ per box, according to size.
N. W. HUGHES.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

is invaluable with its Dye, as it imparts the utmost
softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality
to the hair.

Price 50¢, 25¢, and 12½¢ per bottle, according to size.
N. W. HUGHES.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD

Male or Female.

If you have been afflicted with what is called
"THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES,"
It makes them for Marriage.

And is the greatest evil which can befall
the human race.

Symptoms enumerated in advertisement, and if
you are afflicted,
Cut out the Advertisement.

And send for it at once.

Be careful of cheap imitations.

Dr. Robach's Stomach Bitters.

"The following is an extract from a business letter
of a firm in Louisville, who are selling one hundred
dozen Bitters per month:

"We have had twenty years' experience
in compounding medicines, we take the liberty of say-
ing that your Stomach Bitters are the best we have
ever seen, and that their moderate use will do more to
strengthen the system than anything else offered to the public."

"Signed," W. H. BURKHARDT,
"Louisville, Ky., June 15, 1862."

Sole Wholesale and Retail, by them. See advertisement
for sale by J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.

We Assert it Boldly.

There are no other medicines so reliable, effective,
and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-
MENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to
the soldier exposed to wounds, colds, fevers and
fevers. They never fail. Only 25¢ each per box
of Pills.

H. H. HUGHES.

MARRIED.

By General Shepherd, J. P. C. on the 11th of De-
cember, 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. J. W. DAVIS,
S. J. C.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 11, at half-past two o'clock, after
a short illness, Thomas Sargent, aged 75 years, at
his residence, 12th St., Adams, an old citizen of Louisville.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited
(without further notice) to attend his funeral at the
Brook Street Church, on Saturday evening, December
13, at 8 o'clock.

At his residence in this city, Friday morning, De-
cember 12th, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE, wife
of J. A. Beattie, aged 60 years, and 10 months.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church
on Sunday morning, December 14th, at 10 o'clock. The
family are invited to attend.

On the 10th inst., MARY, daughter of John and
Ann McGraw, aged 1 year and 10 months.

At her residence, in this city, on the 10th inst.,
MRS. HUGHES, aged 1 year and 10 months.

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At her residence, in this city, on the 10th inst.,
MRS. HUGHES

B	in store and for sale by	MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.,
dell	North side Main, below Seventh st.	
C	COFFEE—150 BAGS PRIME TO CHOICE IN	
	store and for sale by	MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.,
dell	North side Main, below Seventh st.	
C	OVN OYSTERS.—100 CASES EXTRA FINE ONE	
	and two lb cans just received and for sale by	MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.,
dell	North side Main, below Seventh st.	
C	OVE OYSTERS.—	
	100 cases 2 lb. Oysters;	
	200 do 1 lb do; just received by	GARDNER & CO,
dell		

